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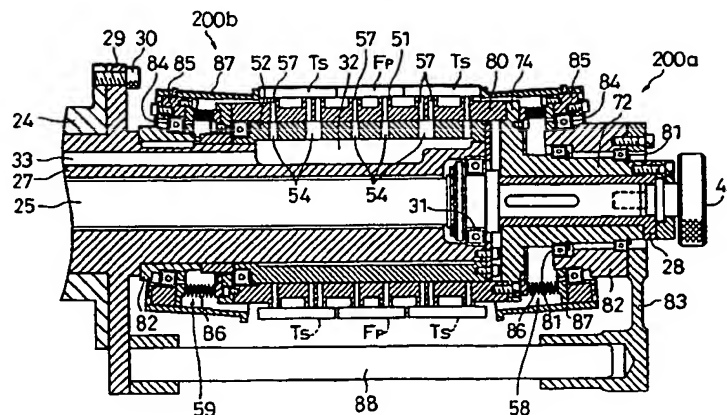
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(54) **A power transmission device and a cigarette moving device for a filter cigarette manufacturing system.**

(57) A device according to the present invention is applied to a filter cigarette manufacturing system which includes grooved drums(80) for transporting cigarettes. The device comprise a rotor(85) located beside the grooved drum(80) so as to be inclined against the same, bellows-type couplings(58,59) for transmitting a rotatory force from the rotor(85) to the

drum(80), thereby rotating the drum(80) at equal speeds, and pusher drum(87) attached to the rotor(85) and adapted to push out the cigarettes in the axial direction thereof when a predetermined rotational-angle region of the grooved drum(80) is reached by the cigarettes on the drum(80).

FIG. 5



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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a power transmission device incorporated in a filter cigarette manufacturing system and a device for moving cigarettes or filter cigarettes in the axial direction thereof with the aid of the power transmission device during the manufacture of the filter cigarettes.

Description of the Related Art

A filter cigarette manufacturing system or a so-called filter attachment includes a first cutting stage, separation stage, feeding stage, connection stage, second cutting stage, and inspection stage. In the first cutting stage, each two cigarettes are obtained by cutting a cigarette rod twice as long as each cigarette into two equal parts. In the separation stage, the two cigarettes are separated from each other so that a predetermined space is secured between them. In the feeding stage, a filter plug is fed into the space between each two cigarettes. In the connection stage, a paper piece is wound around the two cigarettes and the filter plug to connect them, whereby a double filter cigarette is obtained. In the second cutting stage, the double filter cigarette is cut into two equal parts, that is, two filter cigarettes. These filter cigarettes are checked up in the inspection stage. These stages are executed in the process of continuously transporting the cigarettes or filter cigarettes on grooved drums while rotating the grooved drums.

In the separation stage, each two cigarettes are moved oppositely to each other in the axial direction thereof, so that the predetermined space for receiving the filter plug is formed between these cigarettes.

In the feeding stage, moreover, the two cigarettes must be moved in the axial direction to be brought into intimate contact with the filter plug.

Also in the inspection stage, the two filter cigarettes are moved oppositely to each other in the axial direction thereof, so that a space for receiving an inspection device is secured between these filter cigarettes.

To attain this, devices for axially moving the cigarettes and filter cigarettes are incorporated in the separation, feeding, and inspection stages of the filter attachment. An example of these devices is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,746,006.

The disclosed moving device comprises a pair of first conical drums which are used to receive each two cigarettes obtained in the first cutting stage. These first conical drums are mounted on a first common sleeve so that their respective axes of rotation are inclined oppositely to each other. Thus,

each two cigarettes received individually by the paired first conical drums are axially separated from each other as the drums rotate. The moving device further comprises a pair of second conical drums which are used to receive the cigarettes individually from the first conical drums. The second conical drums have the same shape as the first ones. The paired second conical drums have a function to further separate the two received cigarettes, align them on the same axis, and feed them to the next stage.

According to this disclosed moving device, the axes of rotation of the paired conical drums are inclined, so that a pair of bevel gears, whether spiral or straight, are used not only for transmission of power to one conical drum but also for power transmission between the drums.

The paired bevel gears, for use as power transmission means, are mechanical elements which are suited for equal-speed transmission between members whose axial angles are greatly different. Use of these bevel gears, however, is subject to the following drawbacks.

Working the bevel gears of this type, whose specifications are special, is very difficult. Further, the bevel gears must be designed in accordance with the necessary size of the space between each two cigarettes, that is, the length of the filter plug, so that their costs are very high.

Furthermore, the bevel gears require high-accuracy installation. If the backlash of the paired bevel gears is too small, deterioration of the gears is promoted. If the backlash is too great, on the other hand, there is a difference between the rotational phases of the conical drums, so that the cigarettes cannot be securely delivered between the first cutting stage and the paired first conical drums or between the first and second conical drums.

Shims are used for high-accuracy installation of the bevel gears and the conical drums. Before the gears and the drums are determinately installed with the aid of the shims, however, assembling and disassembling these elements should be repeated many times. Thus, the installation of the conical drums and the bevel gears takes much time and labor.

Since bearings for the bevel gears are subjected to thrust load, the gears must be supported by means of thrust bearings. Inevitably, however, deep-groove ball bearings should be used for the purpose in consideration of ease of maintenance, and these bearings undergo early deterioration.

The tooth surfaces of the bevel gears require protection against dust as well as lubrication. To attain this, a bellows-shaped rubber cover is put on the paired bevel gears so as to conceal them externally.

Since the rubber cover repeatedly extends and contracts as the bevel gears rotate, however, it also undergoes early deterioration. In order to avoid being bit by the bevel gears, moreover, the rubber cover is disposed in sliding contact with a receiving member, so that its deterioration is further accelerated.

If the bearings, rubber cover, or other expendables undergo an impermissible degree of deterioration, they must be replaced with new ones. The replacement of these components requires suspension of the operation of the filter attachment, thus lowering the efficiency of production of the filter cigarettes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide a power transmission device adapted for use in a filter attachment and a cigarette moving device utilizing the power transmission device and enjoying improved assembling capability and operational reliability.

The above object is achieved by a power transmission device according to the present invention. The power transmission device comprises coupling means for coupling first and second rotating members to each other. At least one of the rotating members defines part of the path of transportation of cigarettes or filter cigarettes during the manufacture of the filter cigarettes, and an angle of deviation exists between the respective axes of the first and second rotating members. In order to connect the first and second rotating members to each other, the coupling means includes a bellows for integrally coupling the rotating members with the angle of deviation allowed between them.

Thus, when a rotatory force is applied to one of the rotating members, the coupling means causes the first and second rotating members to rotate at equal speeds by means of the bellows.

The other rotating member of the power transmission device may be provided with a pusher member. As the pusher member extends from the other rotating member to a position right over the outer peripheral surface of the one rotating member or the grooved drum, the power transmission device forms a cigarette moving device.

When a predetermined rotational-angle region of the grooved drum is reached by the cigarettes or filter cigarettes transported on the grooved drum, according to this moving device, the pusher member can contact and push out the cigarettes or filter cigarettes. Thereupon, the cigarettes or filter cigarettes are moved in the axial direction thereof on the grooved drum by the pusher member.

Also, the power transmission device of the present invention may be applied to the aforemen-

tioned moving device disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,746,006. In this case, the paired bevel gears of this device are replaced with the coupling means. More specifically, the coupling means is used both for the transmission of power to one of the paired conical drums and for the power transmission between the drums.

The bellows of the coupling means not only allows the angle of deviation between the respective axes of the first and second rotating members, of the grooved drum and the rotating member, or of the paired conical drums, but also absorbs errors in the working and installation accuracy of these rotating elements. Thus, both the aforementioned devices can be easily assembled and disassembled. Requiring neither lubrication nor dust-proof measure, moreover, the bellows of the coupling means can be maintained with ease. Furthermore, the coupling means has an advantage over the bevel gears in not requiring the use of the expendables, such as the bearings, rubber cover, etc.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be more fully understood from the ensuing detailed description and the accompanying drawings, which are given by way of illustration only, and thus, are not limitative of the present invention, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing a filter attachment;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a flow of transportation of cigarettes and filter cigarettes in the filter attachment;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing a moving device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a cutaway perspective view showing a bellows of a coupling;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing a moving device according to a second embodiment; and

Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing a moving device according to a third embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Fig. 1, a filter attachment comprises a main frame 1. In Fig. 1, a drum train 2 is arranged in the right-hand side portion of the main frame 1. The drum train 2 extends to a rolling section 3.

The drum train 2 includes a plurality of grooved drums, which are continuously located so as to be in rolling contact with one another. Each two adjacent grooved drums are rotated in opposite directions at the same peripheral speed.

Cigarette rods, each having a length twice that of a cigarette, are received by the grooved drum at the right-hand end of the drum train 2, that is, by the respective grooves of the grooved drum. As the drums rotate, thereafter, these cigarette rods are successively transferred to the grooves of those drums immediately on the left, and are transported to the rolling section 3.

One of the grooved drums of the drum train 2 is provided with a rotating knife 4. As the cigarette rods are transported on the drums, the knife 4 cuts each rod into two equal parts. Thus, two cigarettes can be obtained from each cigarette rod.

Two grooved drums, which successively adjoin the grooved drum with the rotating knife 4 on the left-hand side and constitute a separating drum assembly 5, include a cigarette moving device. As each two cigarettes pass through the drum assembly 5, therefore, they are separated in the axial direction from each other by the moving device, so that a predetermined space is secured between the two cigarettes. The moving device will be described in detail later.

A filter plug hopper 6 is located over the drum train 2. The hopper 6 and the drum train 2 are connected to each other by means of a drum train 7. More specifically, the drum train 7 connects the hopper 6 and that grooved drum of the drum train 2 which is situated immediately on the left of the separating drum assembly 5.

The drum train 7, like the drum train 2, includes a plurality of grooved drums, which are continuously located so as to be in rolling contact with one another. As the grooved drums of the drum train 7 rotate, filter rods are taken out one after another from the hopper 6, and are transported to the drum train 2.

That grooved drum of the drum train 7 which is situated right under the hopper 6 is provided with, e.g., two rotating knives 8. The next grooved drum which is situated on the lower-course side of this drum serves as a so-called grading drum 9. Thus, each filter rod, taken out from the hopper 6, is divided into, e.g., three individual filter plugs of equal lengths as it passes through the grooved drum with the rotating knives 8 thereon. As the three filter plugs on the same axis pass through the grading drum 9, thereafter, they are rearranged in front and in rear with respect to the transportation direction thereof, and are supplied one by one to the grooved drum of the drum train 2.

Each filter plug supplied to the grooved drum of the drum train 2 is located in a space between each two cigarettes passed through the separating drum assembly 5. Thereupon, the drum train 2 finally supplies the two cigarettes and the filter plug between them, as one intermediate product, to the rolling section 3.

A paper web cutting section is located right over the rolling section 3. The cutting section includes a receiving drum 10 and an edged drum 11 located so as to be in rolling contact with the drum 10. The drum 11 has a plurality of cutter blades (not shown) on the outer peripheral surface thereof. These cutter blades are arranged at regular intervals in the circumferential direction of the edged drum 11.

The receiving drum 10 serves to guide a paper web P, which is paid out from a paper roll 12 at the left-hand end portion of the main frame 1.

A preheater 13, a paster 14, and a post-heater 15 are successively arranged downstream along a feed path for the paper web P, which extends from the paper roll 12 to the receiving drum 10. On the upper-course side of the preheater 13, moreover, a paper reservoir 16 and a connecting device 17 are arranged along the paper web feed path. The connecting device 17 holds one end of the paper web P, which is delivered from the paper roll 18 at the standby.

As the web P is supplied toward the receiving drum 10, therefore, it successively undergoes preheating by means of the preheater 13, one-sided application of paste by means of the paster 14, and drying of the pasted surface by means of the post-heater 15.

The outer peripheral surface of the receiving drum 10 is formed as a suction surface such that the paper web P having reached the drum 10 is attracted to the suction surface. As the drum 10 rotates, the web P is fed to the rolling section 3. As the edged drum 11 rotates, in the meantime, the web P on the receiving drum 10 is cut into paper pieces of a predetermined length by the cutter blades of the drum 11. In this case, the paper web P is cut in a manner such that the cutter blades are not in contact with the receiving drum 11.

While successively receiving the pasted paper pieces from the receiving drum 10, therefore, the rolling section 3 can receive the intermediate products in succession.

At the rolling section 3, each paper piece is bonded to each intermediate product. As the product rolls on the rolling section 3, it is wound with the paper piece. In doing this, the paper piece is wound around that region of the intermediate product which covers its filter plug and the respective opposed end portions of the two cigarettes on the opposite sides. In this manner, a double filter cigarette is formed.

Further, a drum train 19, which extends to the left from the rolling section 3, is connected to a cigarette conveyor 20. This drum train 19 also includes a plurality of grooved drums, which are continuously located so as to be in rolling contact with one another. As its grooved drums rotate, the

drum train 19 successively receives the double filter cigarettes from the rolling section 3, and transport them to the cigarette conveyor 20.

One grooved drum of the drum train 19 on the upper-course side is provided with a rotating knife 21. The knife 21 serves to cut each double filter cigarette into two equal parts. Thus, each double filter cigarette is cut in the center of its filter plug to be divided into two individual filter cigarettes.

Two grooved drums of the drum train 19, which successively adjoin the grooved drum with the rotating knife 12 on the left-hand side, constitute a separating drum assembly 22 which is similar to the separating drum assembly 5. As each two filter cigarettes pass through the drum assembly 22, therefore, they are separated in the axial direction from each other so that a predetermined space is formed between the two filter cigarettes.

Further, the grooved drum of the drum train 19 which is situated on the lower-course side of the separating drum assembly 22 constitute an inspection drum 23. As each two filter cigarettes pass through the inspection drum 23, they are subjected to an inspection to determine whether the paper pieces are wound normally.

Those filter cigarettes which have been determined to be rejectable on the inspection drum 23 are rejected to the outside of the drum train 19 without being fed to the cigarette conveyor 20, and only conforming filter cigarettes are fed from the drum train 19 to the conveyor 20. The cigarette conveyor 20 delivers the filter cigarettes to a packaging machine (not shown).

Referring to Fig. 2, there are shown flows of cigarette rods T_R , cigarettes T_S , filter plugs F_P , and double filter cigarettes WT_S which are transported from the drum train 2 through the rolling section 3 to the drum train 19. In Fig. 2, symbol P_C designates a paper piece. In Fig. 2, moreover, the transportation path for the cigarettes, which is defined by the drum train 2, rolling section 3, and drum train 19, is turned inside out, as compared with the state shown in Fig. 1, in order to make clear the way the cigarette rods T_R are cut by means of the rotating knife 4.

Fig. 2 further clearly illustrates the way each two cigarettes T_S are separated in the axial direction from each other so that a space for each filter plug F_P is formed between them as they pass through the separating drum assembly 5.

Referring to Fig. 3, there is shown a specific arrangement of the separating drum assembly 5. This drum assembly 5 includes a pair of drum units 100 and 101, which are arranged adjacent to each other with respect to the transportation direction of the cigarettes T_S . Since these drum units have substantially the same construction, only the drum unit 100 will be described hereinafter.

First, A support 24 is penetratingly attached to the main frame 1. A drive shaft 25 is rotatably supported in the support 24 by means of a bearing 26. The drive shaft 25 penetrates the support 24, and its one end portion or left-hand portion (as in Fig. 3) extends toward the inner part of the main frame 1. The one end of the shaft 25 is connected to a drive source (not shown) by means of a gear train (not shown). Thus, the drive shaft 25 is rotated in one direction by means of power from the drive source.

The other end of the drive shaft 25 projects long from the support 24 to the front side of the main frame 1. A fixed sleeve 27 and a driving sleeve 28 are successively mounted on the shaft 25, the former being located nearer to the support 24. A flange 29, which is formed on one end of the fixed sleeve 27, is fixed to the support 24 by means of a plurality of mounting screws 30. The other end of the sleeve 27 is rotatably supported on the drive shaft 25 by means of a bearing 31.

A channel-shaped suction passage 32 is formed on the outer peripheral surface of the fixed sleeve 27. The suction passage 32 extends in the axial direction of the sleeve 27, and also spreads in the circumferential direction to cover a predetermined region of the sleeve 27.

The suction passage 32 is connected to a connecting hole 33 which is formed in the one end of the fixed sleeve 27. The hole 33 is connected to a suction manifold 34 which is defined in the support 24 and the main frame 1, while the manifold 34 is connected to an air suction source or vacuum source (not shown).

Further, a channel-shaped atmosphere passage 35 is formed on the outer peripheral surface of the fixed sleeve 27. The atmosphere passage 35 and the suction passage 32 are separated from each other in the circumferential direction of the sleeve 27. Thus, the passage 35 is independent of the passage 32. The atmosphere passage 35 is connected to a connecting hole 36 which is formed in the one end of the sleeve 27. The hole 36 is alternatively connected to the suction manifold 34 in the support 24 or an atmosphere port 38 by means of a control valve 37.

More specifically, the control valve 37 is rotatably fitted in the support 24, and is connected to a rotary actuator 60 by means of a valve stem. The actuator 60 serves to rotate the control valve 37 around its axis, thereby allowing the connecting hole 36 to connect with the atmosphere port 38 or the suction manifold 34. Normally, the hole 36 is connected to the port 38, as shown in Fig. 3.

The fixed sleeve 27 is fitted with a hollow support shaft 39, which covers the suction passage 32, atmosphere passage 35, and driving sleeve 28. The support shaft 39 is fixed to the fixed sleeve 27

by screwing.

An intermediate sleeve 40 is interposed between the support shaft 39 and the driving sleeve 28. The sleeve 40 is connected to the sleeve 28 by means of a key 41. The sleeve 40 projects from the support shaft 39, and a flange 42 is formed integrally on the projecting end of the sleeve 40.

A knob 43 is fixed to the other end of the drive shaft 25 by screwing. The knob 43 includes a flange-shaped projection 43a on its peripheral surface, a coupling disk 44, and a coupling ring 46 mounted on the outer peripheral surface of the disk 44. The coupling disk 44 is coupled to the flange 42 of the intermediate sleeve 40 by means of a plurality of coupling screws 44a, whereby the projection 43a of the knob 43 is held between the sleeve 40 and the disk 44.

A rotor 45 is rotatably mounted, by means of a pair of bearings 46a, on that end portion of the support shaft 39 which is situated on the side of the intermediate sleeve 40. The rotor 45 is coupled to the flange 42 of the sleeve 40 and the coupling ring 46 by means of a plurality of coupling screws 47.

The rotor 45 includes a stepped hollow cylinder 45a and a ring 45b fitted integrally on a small-diameter portion of the cylinder 45a.

The support shaft 39 has a pair of conical drums 50a and 50b on the central portion thereof. The drums 50a and 50b are rotatably supported on the shaft 39 by means of a pair of bearings 48 and another pair of bearings 49, respectively. These conical drums 50a and 50b have their respective large-diameter ends facing each other, and their axes are oppositely inclined at a predetermined angle to the axis of the support shaft 39.

More specifically, the conical drums 50a and 50b are inclined so that those conical surfaces close to that upper-course-side grooved drum which adjoins the drums 50a and 50b are parallel to the outer peripheral surface of the upper-course-side grooved drum.

In order to mount the conical drums 50a and 50b on the support shaft 39 in the aforesaid manner, the respective mounting surfaces for the drums 50a and 50b or the bearings 48 and 49, on the shaft 39, are tapered.

Since the conical drums 50a and 50b are inclined in this manner, the distance between the drums 50a and 50b gradually increases in the aforesaid cigarette transportation direction, as seen from Fig. 3.

Each of the conical drums 50a and 50b has a plurality of grooves 51 on its outer peripheral surface or conical surface. These grooves 51, each extending parallel to the axis of the conical drum, are arranged at regular intervals in the circumferential direction of the drum.

Control rings 52, which are interposed between the support shaft 39 and the individual conical drums, are fixed to the shaft 39. Thus, the conical drums 50a and 50b can rotate in sliding contact with their corresponding control rings 52.

Each control ring 52 has a suction port 53, which extends over a predetermined rotational-angle region of the drive shaft 25 with respect to the circumferential direction of the ring 52. The port 53 is connected to the suction passage 32 by means of a communication hole 54 in the support shaft 39.

Further, each control ring 52 has an atmosphere port 55, which, independent of the suction port 53, also extends over a predetermined rotational-angle region of the drive shaft 25 with respect to the circumferential direction of the ring 52. The port 55 is connected to the atmosphere passage 35 by means of a communication hole 56 in the support shaft 39.

Meanwhile, a pair of communication passages 57 are formed for each groove 51 in each of the conical drums 50a and 50b. These passages 57 diametrically extend in each conical drum 50. One end of each communication passage 57 opens in the bottom of its corresponding groove 51, and the other end in the inner peripheral surface of the conical drum 50. Thus, the passage 57 can be alternatively connected to the suction port 53 or the atmosphere port 55 of the control ring 52. As each conical drum rotates, therefore, the paired communication passages 57 for each groove 51 are connected to the suction passage 32 or the atmosphere passage 35 by means of the suction port 53 or the atmosphere port 55 of the control ring 52.

The rotor 45 and the conical drum 50b is coupled to each other by means of a coupling 58, while the conical drums 50a and 50b are coupled by means of a coupling 59. Each of these couplings 58 and 59 includes a bellows 62 and end rings 61 attached individually to the opposite ends of the bellows 62. The rings 61 and the bellows 62 are formed of stainless steel. As shown in Fig. 4, each bellows 62 has a double structure, so that the couplings 58 and 59 can enjoy a high torsional rigidity without abandoning their flexibility.

The coupling 58 couples the rotor 45 and the conical drum 50b to each other in a manner such that the end rings 61 are fixed to the rotor 45 and the drum 50b, individually. Further, the coupling 59 couples the conical drums 50a and 50b to each other in a manner such that the end rings 61 are fixed to the drums 50a and 50b, individually.

When the drive shaft 25 is rotated, this rotation is transmitted to the rotor 45 through the driving sleeve 28 and the intermediate sleeve 40, whereupon the rotor 45 rotates integrally with the shaft 25.

The rotation of the rotor 45 is transmitted to the conical drum 50b through the coupling 58, and is further transmitted from the drum 50b to the conical drum 50a through the coupling 59. Thus, as the rotor 45 rotates, the paired conical drums 50a and 50b are rotated at equal speeds.

As mentioned before, the drum unit 101 has substantially the same construction as the drum unit 100. In the description of the drum unit 101 shown in Fig. 3, therefore, like reference numerals are used to designate those members which have the same functions as the members of drum unit 100, and a description of those similar members is omitted. The following is a description of only differences between the drum units 100 and 101.

The drum unit 101 includes a pair of conical drums 70a and 70b which are located so as to be in rolling contact with the conical drums 50a and 50b, respectively. The drums 70a and 70b are rotated oppositely to and at the same peripheral speed as the drums 50a and 50b.

As seen from Fig. 3, the conical drums 70a and 70b are directed oppositely to their corresponding conical drums 50a and 50b with respect to the axial direction. Further, the respective axes of the drums 70a and 70b are parallel to those of the drums 50a and 50b, respectively.

Thus, the conical surfaces of the conical drums 70a and 70b, which are close to their corresponding drums 50a and 50b, are parallel to the conical surfaces of the drums 50a and 50b, respectively.

Also, the conical surfaces of the conical drums 70a and 70b, which are close to that lower-course-side grooved drum adjoining the conical drums 70a and 70b, are parallel to the peripheral surface of that grooved drum.

The distance between the conical drums 70a and 70b, arranged in this manner, also gradually increases in the aforesaid cigarette transportation direction.

According to the separating drum assembly 5 described above, the paired conical drums 50a and 50b of the drum unit 100 can receive each two cigarettes T_S from the upper-course-side grooved drum to their grooves 51 by suction. At this point of time, the grooves 51 of the conical drums are connected to the suction ports 53 of the control rings 52 or the suction passage 32 by means of the paired communication passages 57.

As the conical drums 50a and 50b rotate, the two cigarettes T_S , received from the upper-course-side grooved drum to the drums 50a and 50b, are transported to their corresponding conical drums 70a and 70b. During this transportation, the distance between the cigarettes T_S gradually increases with the inclination of the drums 50a and 50b (see Fig. 2).

When the two cigarettes T_S reach the close points between the conical drums 50 and the drums 70, thereafter, the drums 70a and 70b can receive each two cigarettes T_S in like manner from the drums 50a and 50b to their grooves 51 by suction.

More specifically, the suction of the cigarettes T_S on the side of the conical drums 50a and 50b is continued till the time immediately before the cigarettes T_S are received by the conical drums 70a and 70b. By the time when the cigarettes T_S from the drums 50a and 50b are received by the drums 70a and 70b, however, the cigarettes T_S are already released from the suction on the side of the drums 50a and 50b. At this point of time, the grooves 51 of the drums 50a and 50b in which the cigarettes T_S are received are connected to the atmosphere ports 55 of the control ring 52 or the atmosphere passage 35 by means of the communication passages 57.

The grooves 51 of the conical drums 70a and 70b which are to receive the cigarettes T_S , on the other hand, are connected to the suction passage 32, so that the cigarettes T_S can be securely delivered from the drums 50 to the drum 70.

As the conical drums 70a and 70b rotate, the two cigarettes T_S received to the drums 70a and 70b are transported to the lower-course-side grooved drum. During this transportation, the distance between the cigarettes T_S further increases (see Fig. 2).

Thereafter, the two cigarettes T_S on the conical drums 70a and 70b are delivered to the lower-course-side grooved drum in like manner, and are transported to the rolling section 3.

When the two cigarettes T_S are transferred from the conical drums 70a and 70b to the lower-course-side grooved drum, a space wide enough to receive each filter plug F_P is secured between the cigarettes T_S , as shown in Fig. 3.

Since the separating drum assembly 22 has a construction similar to that of the separating drum assembly 5, illustration and description of the assembly 22 are omitted herein.

According to the separating drum assembly 5 described above, the bellows-type couplings 58 and 59 are used to transmit power to the conical drums 50 and 70, providing the following advantages.

In connection with the drum unit 100, the conical drums 50a and 50b and also the conical drum 50b and the rotor 45 can be easily coupled to each other by means of the bellows 62 of the coupling 58 and 59, respectively, without regard to the presence of an angle of deviation between the respective axes of the conical drums 50a and 50b or between the respective axes of the drum 50b and the rotor 45.

Since the couplings 58 and 59 are not subject to any problem of backlash caused by the engagement of paired bevel gears, the rotating speeds of the conical drums 50 and 70 are highly accurately and stable. Accordingly, the cigarettes T_s can be securely delivered between the grooved drums and the conical drums and between the conical drums. Further, the couplings 58 and 59 require neither lubrication nor additional use of dust-proof members for the couplings. Therefore, the power transmission systems for the conical drums are very simple in construction, and their maintenance is easy.

The couplings 58 and 59 absorb errors in the working and assembling accuracy of members and components surrounding them as their bellows 62 extend and contract. Thus, these members and components, that is, the conical drums and the rotor etc., can be easily assembled and disassembled in a short period of time.

The use of the couplings 58 and 59 obviates the necessity of dust-proof rubber covers and bearings which are required by the bevel gears. Accordingly, there is no need of any replacement work for the rubber covers, bearings, or other expendables, so that the operational reliability, as well as the operating efficiency, of the filter attachment is improved.

If the length of the filter plug F_p is changed, then the space to be secured between the two cigarettes T_s must inevitably be changed. This change requires replacement of the conical drums and other components. In this case, however, the couplings 58 and 59 can be used in common, so that the number of required replacement parts can be reduced. Accordingly, the general-purpose properties of the filter attachment for the manufacture of filter cigarettes of different brands are improved.

It is needless to say that the couplings 58 and 59 of the drum unit 101 have the same advantages described above.

The present invention is not limited to the first embodiment described above, and various changes and modifications may be effected therein. In the first embodiment, the moving devices of the present invention are incorporated in the separating drum assemblies 5 and 22. Alternatively, however, the moving devices of the invention may be incorporated in one of the grooved drums of the drum train 2, or more specifically, that grooved drum 80 (see Fig. 1) which adjoins the rolling section 3. Fig. 5 illustrates an example of this arrangement.

The grooved drum 80 of Fig. 5 is provided with a pair of moving devices 200a and 200b individually on the two opposite ends thereof. As each intermediate product, which includes two cigarettes T_s and a filter plug F_p between them, is transported

on the drum 80, the paired moving devices 200a and 200b move the two cigarettes T_s of the intermediate product in the axial direction thereof, thereby bringing the cigarettes into intimate contact with the filter plug and positioning the intermediate product.

In the description of a supporting structure for the grooved drum 80 to follow, like reference numerals are used to designate those members and parts which have the same functions as the members and parts of the aforementioned separating drum assemblies.

As shown in Fig. 5, a control ring 52 is mounted directly on a fixed sleeve 27. The ring 52 covers a suction passage 32 of the sleeve 27, and a plurality of suction ports 54 of the ring 52 is connected to the passage 32.

The grooved drum 80 is rotatably mounted on the control ring 52. The drum 80 and a drive shaft 25 are arranged coaxially with each other.

A driving sleeve 28 is fitted with a rotor 72, which is coupled to the grooved drum 80 by means of its flange 74. Further, the rotor 72 is coupled to the drive shaft 25 by means of a knob 43 and the driving sleeve 28. Thus, the rotatory force of the shaft 25 is transmitted to the drum 80 via the rotor 72, whereby the drum 80 is rotated together with the shaft 25.

The one moving device 200a comprises a support ring 82 which is mounted on the rotor 72 by means of a pair of bearings 81. A fixed arm 83 is coupled to the ring 82. The arm 83 and a flange 29 of the fixed sleeve 27 are coupled to each other by means of a rod 88. Thus, the support ring 82 is fixed.

A tilted ring 85 is rotatably supported on the support ring 82 by means of a bearing 84. The axis of the ring 85 is inclined at a predetermined angle to that of the drive shaft 25 or the grooved drum 80.

The tilted ring 85 and the flange 74 of the rotor 72 are coupled to each other by means of a bellows-type coupling 86 which resembles the aforementioned couplings 58 and 59. Thus, the ring 85 is also rotated at the same speed with the rotor 72 and the grooved drum 80.

A pusher drum 87 is fixedly mounted on the outer peripheral surface of the tilted ring 85. The drum 87 is in the form of a hollow cylinder which is open at both ends. The pusher drum 87 extends toward the grooved drum 80, and covers an end portion of the drum 80.

When the pusher drum 87 is fitted on the tilted ring 85, as seen from Fig. 5, its axis is inclined against the axis of the grooved drum 80. When the drums 80 and 87 are rotated at equal speeds in this state, therefore, the open end of the drum 87 rotates within a plane inclined against the cross

section of the drum 80.

The other moving device 200b differs from the aforementioned moving device 200a only in that it is laterally reversed with respect to the axial direction of the grooved drum 80, and that its support ring 82 is fixed to the fixed sleeve 27.

The intermediate product is received in grooves 51 of the grooved drum 80, as indicated by two-dot chain lines in Fig. 5. When the intermediate product is transported to a predetermined rotational-angle position of the drum 80 as the drum 80 rotates, the open ends of the corresponding pusher drums 87 are pressed against the two cigarettes T_s of the product. Thereupon, these cigarettes T_s axially move in the grooves 51 and come into intimate contact with the opposite ends of the filter plug F_p . At the same time, the intermediate product is located in a predetermined position with respect to the axial direction of the grooved drum 80.

Thus, the intermediate product on the grooved drum 80 is positioned in a manner such that the two cigarettes T_s thereof are held between the paired pusher drums 87.

Since the open ends of the pusher drums 87 move at the same speed with the cigarettes T_s transported on the grooved drum 80, the end faces of the cigarettes T_s are prevented from coming into sliding contact with the drums 87. Accordingly, cut tobacco cannot slip out from the end faces of the cigarettes T_s .

When the intermediate product is received by the grooved drum 80, the distance between the respective open ends of the pusher drums 87 is extended, so that the drums 87 never hinder the transfer of the intermediate product to the grooved drum 80.

Thereafter, the positioned intermediate product is fed from the grooved drum 80 to the rolling section 3.

The moving devices of the present invention are also incorporated in the inspection drum 23 or inspection drum assembly. Fig. 6 shows the details of the drum assembly 23.

The inspection drum assembly 23 of Fig. 6 includes a pair of grooved drums 90 and 91, which are spaced in the axial direction of its drive shaft 25. Accordingly, the grooved drums 90 and 91 can individually receive in their respective grooves two filter cigarettes FT transported thereto after being separated by the separating drum assembly 22.

The grooved drum 90 has a shaft portion 90a which extends to the grooved drum 91, and the drum 91 is fixed on the shaft portion 90a.

A center drum 92, which is interposed between the grooved drums 90 and 91, is fixed to the shaft portion 90a of the grooved drum 90 by means of a key 93. Thus, the center drum 92 and the grooved

drum 91 are rotated integrally with the grooved drum 90.

A driving disk 94, which is mounted on the drive shaft 25, is coupled to the shaft portion 90a of the grooved drum 90 by means of a plurality of coupling screws 95. Thus, the rotatory force of the drive shaft 25 is transmitted to the drum 90 via the disk 94, so that the drum 90 is rotated together with the grooved drum 91 and the center drum 92.

The grooved drums 90 and 91 are combined with moving devices which are similar to the moving devices 200 described above. First, a moving device 300a on the side of the grooved drum 91 is provided with an inner support ring 96, which is mounted on a boss of the driving disk 94 by means of a bearing 96a. An outer support ring 98 is mounted on the ring 96 by means of a key 97. The inner support ring 96 is fixed to a fixing member 99, which supports the ring 96.

The outer support ring 98 is fitted with a tilted ring 301, a coupling 302, and a pusher drum 303, which correspond to the tilted ring 85, the coupling 86, and the pusher drum 87, respectively. In this case, the coupling 302 couples the ring 301 and the grooved drum 91. Thus, when the rotatory force of the drum 91 is transmitted to the tilted ring 301 or the pusher drum 303 via the coupling 302, the drum 303 is also rotated.

The pusher drum 303, unlike the pusher drum 87, has a plurality of pusher pins 304 on its open end. These pins 304, which are arranged at regular intervals in the circumferential direction of the drum 303, project toward their corresponding grooves of the grooved drum 91.

A moving device 300b on the side of the grooved drum 90 differs from the moving device 300a only in the lateral orientation and in that the inner support ring 96 is omitted. In this case, a support ring 98 of the device 300b is mounted on the fixed sleeve 27 by means of a key 97.

A plurality of inspection sockets 104 are provided on each end face of the center drum 92. These sockets 104, which are arranged at regular intervals in the circumferential direction of the drum 92, also project toward their corresponding grooves of the grooved drums 90 and 91. Those inspection sockets 104 on one end face of the center drum 92 are connected individually to passages 105 in the drum 92. These passages 105 open in the outer peripheral surface of the drum 92. The respective openings of the passages 105 are distributed at regular intervals in the circumferential direction of the center drum 92 and on the circumference of the same circle. The inspection sockets 104 on the other end face of the drum 92 are also connected individually to passages 105, which also open in the outer peripheral surface of the drum 92.

A pair of connectors 106 abut against the outer peripheral surface of the center drum 92. The drum 92 rotates with its outer peripheral surface in sliding contact with the connectors 106. As the drum 92 rotates in this manner, the passages 105 which open on the circumference of the same circle, that is, the inspection sockets 104, are successively connected to their corresponding connectors 106.

A suction hose 107 extends from each connector 106. The hoses 107 are connected to a negative pressure source 306 through an inspection device 305. Thus, when the center drum 92 is rotated, the inspection sockets 104 are successively connected to the inspection device 305 and the negative pressure source 306, by means of the connectors 106.

When each two filter cigarettes FT are fed into the grooves of the grooved drums 90 and 91, they are transported as the drums 90 and 91 rotate. During this transportation, the filter cigarettes FT are pressed against the inspection sockets 104 by their corresponding pusher pins 304 of the pusher drums 303, whereby they are held between the sockets 104 and the pins 304. At this time, the inspection sockets 104 are connected to the negative pressure source 306 and the inspection device 305 by means of the connectors 106 and the suction hoses 107, so that air is sucked in through the filter cigarettes FT. Based on the pressure of the air sucked in through the filter cigarettes FT, the inspection device 305 detects dilution of the filter cigarettes. This dilution indicates the degree to which smoke flowing into the mouth of a smoker is thinned as a filter cigarette is smoked. Thus, the dilution serves as an index by which whether the paper piece P_c of the filter cigarette is wound properly or not is determined.

After undergoing an inspection, thereafter, the two filter cigarettes FT are transferred from the inspection drum assembly 23 to the next grooved drum.

Claims

1. A power transmission device incorporated in a filter cigarette manufacturing system, the manufacturing system including first and second rotating members(80,85,90,91,301) arranged side by side so that an angle of deviation exists between the respective axes of the first and second rotating members(80,85), at least one(80,90,91) of the rotating members being used for the transportation of cigarettes or filter cigarettes, characterized by comprising coupling means(58,59) for rotating the first and second rotating members at equal speeds, said coupling means including a bellows-(62,302) coupling the first and second rotating

members so as to allow the angle of deviation between the axes of the first and second rotating members.

2. A device which is incorporated in a system for manufacturing filter cigarettes by attaching filters to cigarettes, and moves products, which are of the cigarettes or the filter cigarettes, in the axial direction thereof, said device comprising a grooved drum(80,90,91) defining part of a path of transportation of the products and adapted to transport the products in a direction perpendicular to the axial direction thereof while rotating,

characterized in that said device further comprises:

a rotating member(85,301) located beside the grooved drum(80,90,91) at a distance therefrom, an angle of deviation existing between the respective axes of said rotating member and the grooved drum;

coupling means(58,59) for rotating said rotating member(85,301) and the grooved drum-(80,90,91) at equal speeds, said coupling means including a bellows(62,302) coupling said rotating member(80,301) and the grooved drum(80,90,91) so as to allow the angle of deviation between the axes of the rotating member and the grooved drum; and

a pusher member(87,303) fixed to said rotating member(85,301) and extending from the rotating member(85,301) to a position right over the outer peripheral surface of the grooved drum(80,90,91), the pusher member-(87,303) pushing out the products on the grooved drum in the axial direction thereof when a predetermined rotational-angle region of the grooved drum(80,90,91) is reached by the products on the grooved drum.

3. The device according to claim 2, characterized in that the grooved drum(80) transports together two cigarettes arranged coaxial with each other and with a predetermined axial space therebetween, along with a filter plug situated in the space between the cigarettes and having two opposite ends and a length twice that of each of the filters, as the grooved drum(80) rotates, and which further comprises a pair of pushing units on either side of the grooved drum(80), each of the pushing units including said rotating member(85), said coupling means(58,59), and said pusher member-(87), whereby the pusher member(87) of each of the pushing units pushes out the two cigarettes in opposite directions to bring the cigarettes individually into intimate contact with the opposite ends of the filter plug between the

cigarettes when the rotational-angle region of the grooved drum(80) is reached by the two cigarettes and the filter plug transported on the grooved drum(80).

4. The device according to claim 3, characterized in that said bellows(62) has a double structure.
5. The device according to claim 3, characterized in that said pusher member includes a hollow pusher drum(87) extending from said rotating member (45) toward the grooved drum(80) and inclined against the grooved drum(80), the pusher drum(87) having an open end surrounding an end portion of the grooved drum(80).
6. The device according to claim 2, characterized in that said grooved drum(23) has a rand portion(92) in the center thereof with respect to the axial direction, and transports together two filter cigarettes arranged coaxial with each other on either side of the rand portion(92) and having filter thereof directed to the rand portion(92), as the grooved drum(23) rotates, and which further comprises a pair of pushing units on either side of the grooved drum(23), each of the pushing units including said rotating member(301), said coupling means(58,59), and said pusher member(303), whereby said pusher member (87) of each of said pushing units pushes out the two filter cigarettes in opposite directions to bring the filter cigarettes into intimate contact with the rand portion(92) when the rotational-angle region of the grooved drum(23) is reached by the two filter cigarettes transported on the grooved drum(23).
7. The device according to claim 6, characterized in that said rand portion(92) has two ring-shaped opposite end faces, and the manufacturing system further includes sockets (104), with which the filter of the filter cigarettes are brought into intimate contact when the filter cigarettes are pushed out by said pusher member(303), and an inspection device(305) pneumatically connected to the sockets (104) and used to check the filter cigarettes for dilution when the end faces of the filter are brought into intimate contact with the sockets-(104).
8. The device according to claim 7, characterized in that said bellows (62) has a double structure.
9. The device according to claim 7, characterized in that said pusher member is a hollow pusher drum(303) extending from said rotating mem-

ber (301) toward the grooved drum(23) and inclined against the grooved drum(23), the pusher drum(303) having an open end surrounding an end portion of the grooved drum-(23), and includes a plurality of pins(304) projecting from the open end of the pusher drum-(303) and adapted to push out the filter cigarettes.

10. A device which is incorporated in a system for manufacturing filter cigarettes by attaching filters to cigarettes, and separates each two coaxial products which are of the cigarettes or the filter cigarettes, in the axial direction thereof, thereby forming a space between the two products, said device comprising:

a first fixed shaft(39);

a pair of first conical drums(50a,50b) rotatably mounted on said first fixed shaft (39) and directed opposite to each other, said first conical drums(50a,50b) being adapted individually to receive the two products to be separated and transport the products when rotated in the same direction, and the respective axes of rotation of said first conical drums(50a,50b) being inclined opposite to each other against the axis of said first fixed shaft(39) in a manner such that products transported by means of said first conical drums(50a,50b) are separated from each other, so that an angle of deviation exists between the respective axes of said first conical drums(50a,50b);

a first rotor member(45) mounted coaxially on said the first fixed shaft(39) so as to be rotatable in one direction, said first rotor member(45) being located beside said paired first conical drums(50a,50b), and an angle of deviation existing between the respective axes of said first rotor member(45) and one(50b) of the first conical drums which adjoins said first rotor member(45);

a second fixed shaft(39) parallel to said first fixed shaft(39);

a pair of second conical drums(70a,70b) rotatably mounted on the second fixed shaft-(39) and directed opposite to each other, said second conical drums(70a,70b) being adapted individually to receive the two products from said paired first conical drums(50a,50b) and transport the products when rotated in the direction opposite to said first conical drums-(50a,50b), and the respective axes of rotation of said second conical drums(70a,70b) being inclined opposite to each other against the axis of said second fixed shaft(39) in a manner such that the two received products are further separated and aligned again on the same axis with each other, so that an angle of deviation

exists between the respective axes of said second conical drums(70a,70b); and

a second rotor member(45) mounted coaxially on said second fixed shaft(39) so as to be rotatable in the direction opposite to said first rotor member(45), said second rotor member(45) being located beside said paired second conical drums(70a,70b), and an angle of deviation existing between the respective axes of said second rotor member(45) and one(70b) of said second conical drums which adjoins said second rotor member(45),

characterized in that said device further comprises:

first coupling means(58,59) for transmitting a rotatory force from said first rotor member(45) to one(50b) of the paired first conical drums and from the one first conical drum(50b) to the other first conical drum(50a), thereby rotating said paired first conical drums(50a,50b) and said first rotor member(45) at equal speeds, said first coupling means(58,59) including a pair of first bellows(62) for making connections between said first rotor member(45) and the one first conical drum(50b) and between said paired first conical drums(50a,50b) so as to allow the angles of deviation between the axes of said first rotor member(45) and the one first conical drum(50b) and between the axes of said paired first conical drums(50a,50b), individually; and

second coupling means(58,59) for transmitting a rotatory force from said second rotor member(45) to one(70b) of said paired second conical drums and from the one second conical drum(70b) to the other second conical drum(70a), thereby rotating said paired second conical drums(70a,70b) and said second rotor member(45) at equal speeds, said second coupling means including a pair of second bellows(62) for making connections between said second rotor member(45) and the one second conical drum(70b) and between said paired second conical drums(70a,70b) so as to allow the angles of deviation between the axes of said second rotor member(45) and the one second conical drum(70b) and between the axes of said paired second conical drums(70a,70b), individually.

11. The device according to claim 10, wherein said first and second bellows(62) extend between the members to be coupled.

12. The device according to claim 11, wherein said first and second bellows(62) have a double structure each.

FIG. 1

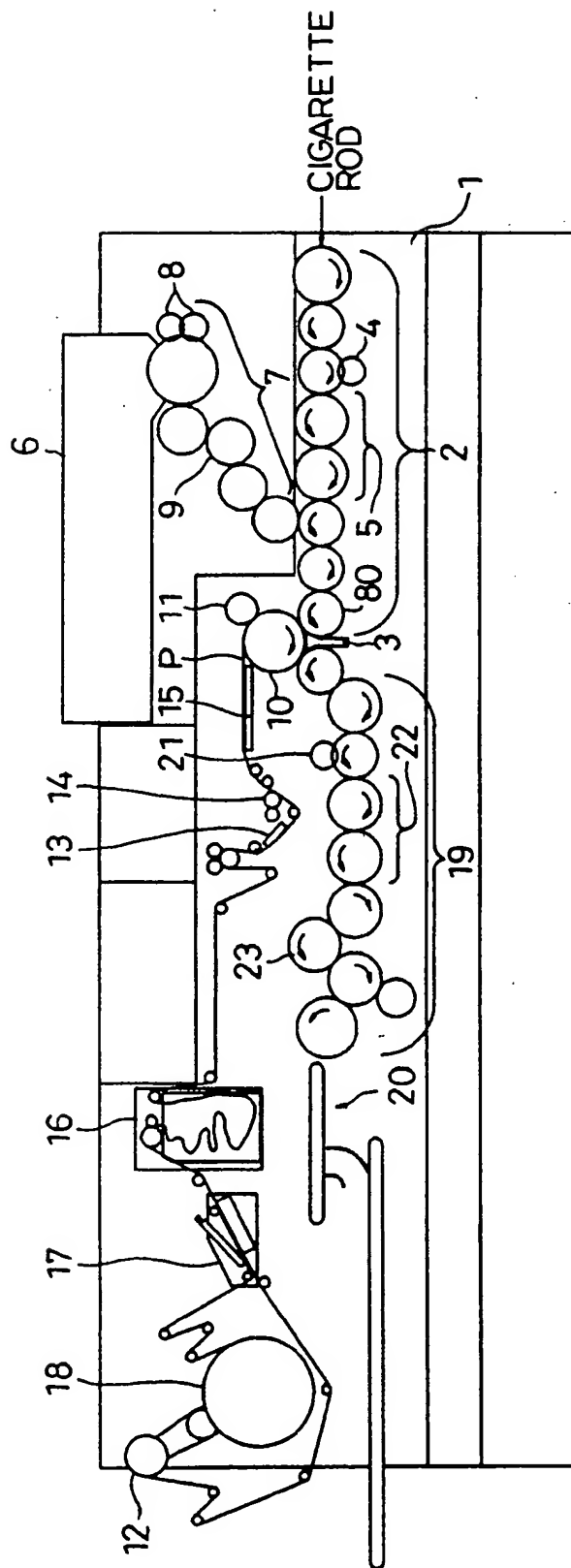


FIG. 2

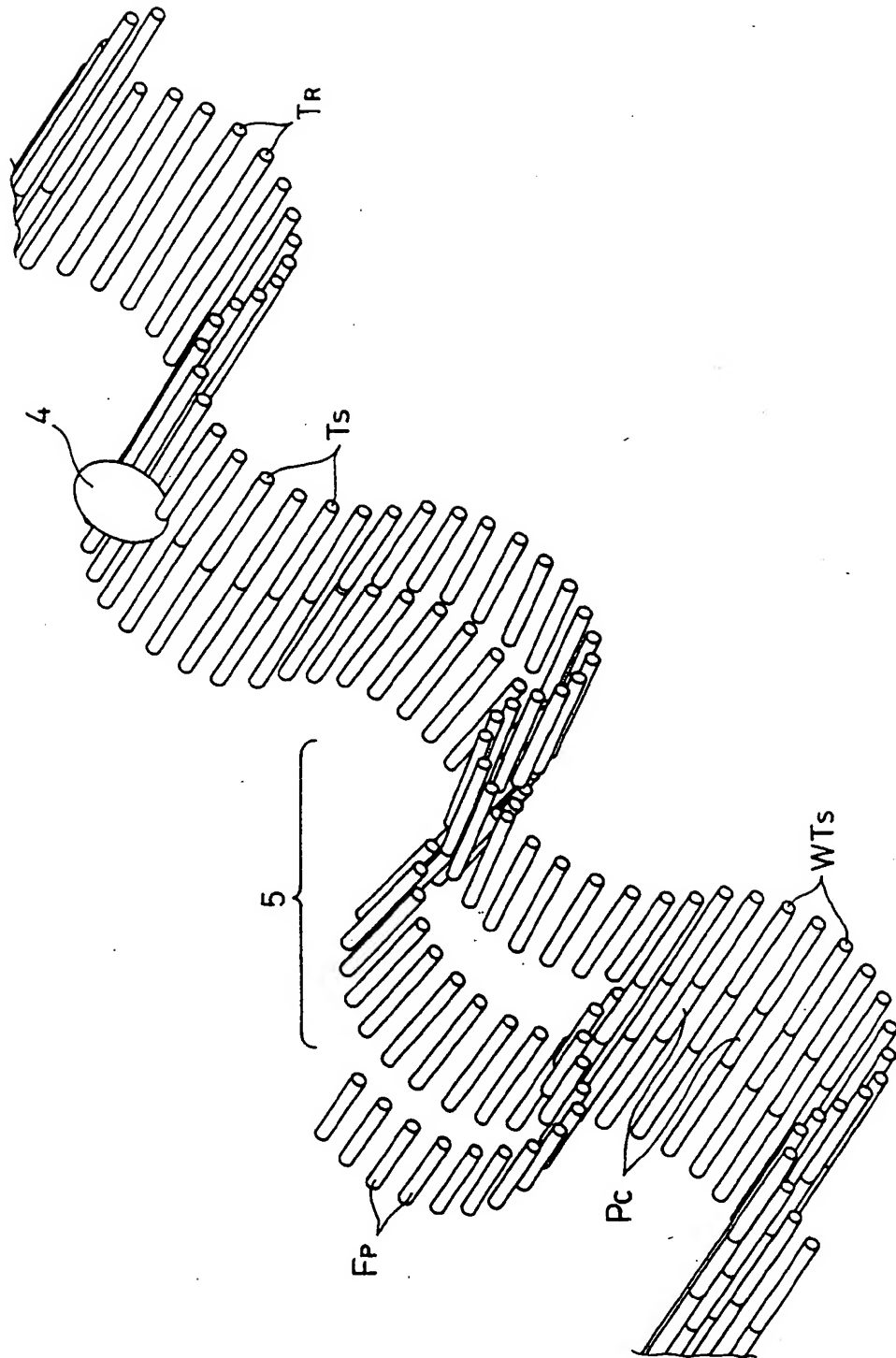


FIG. 3

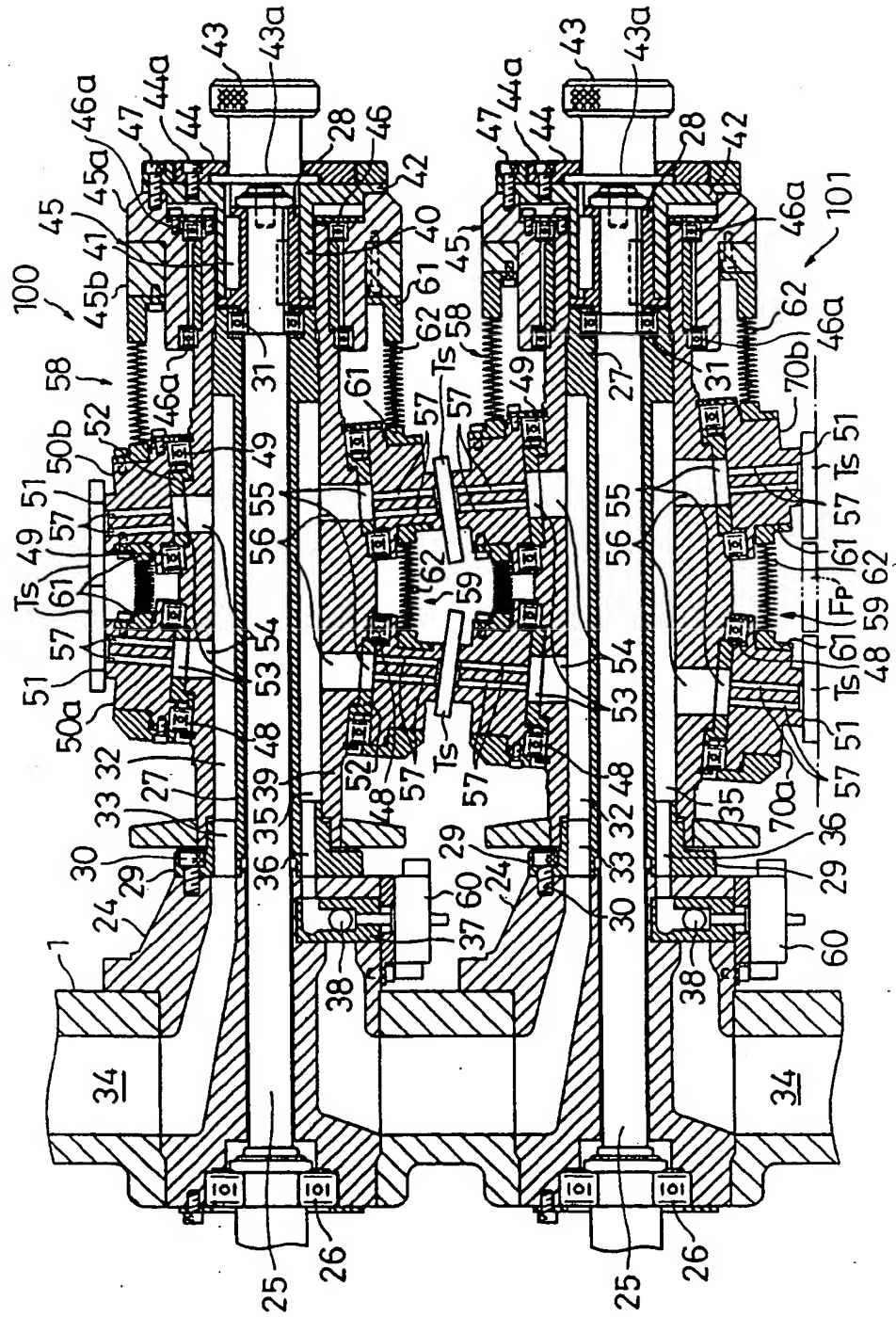
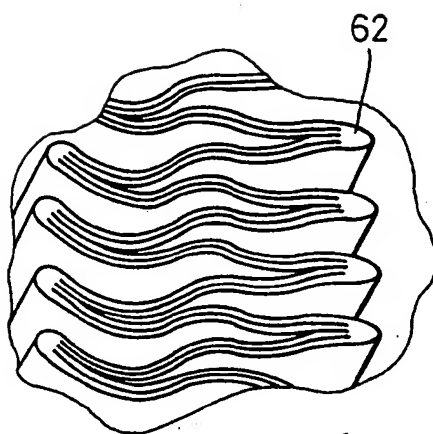


FIG. 4



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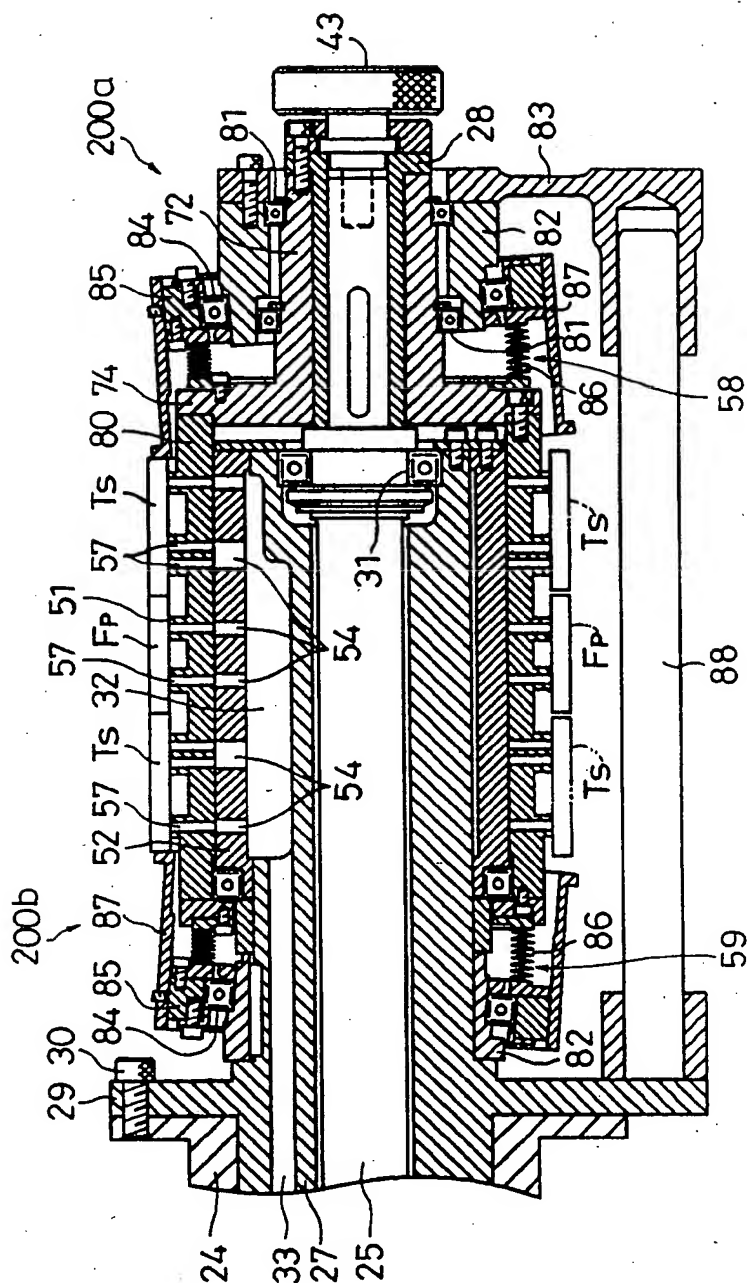
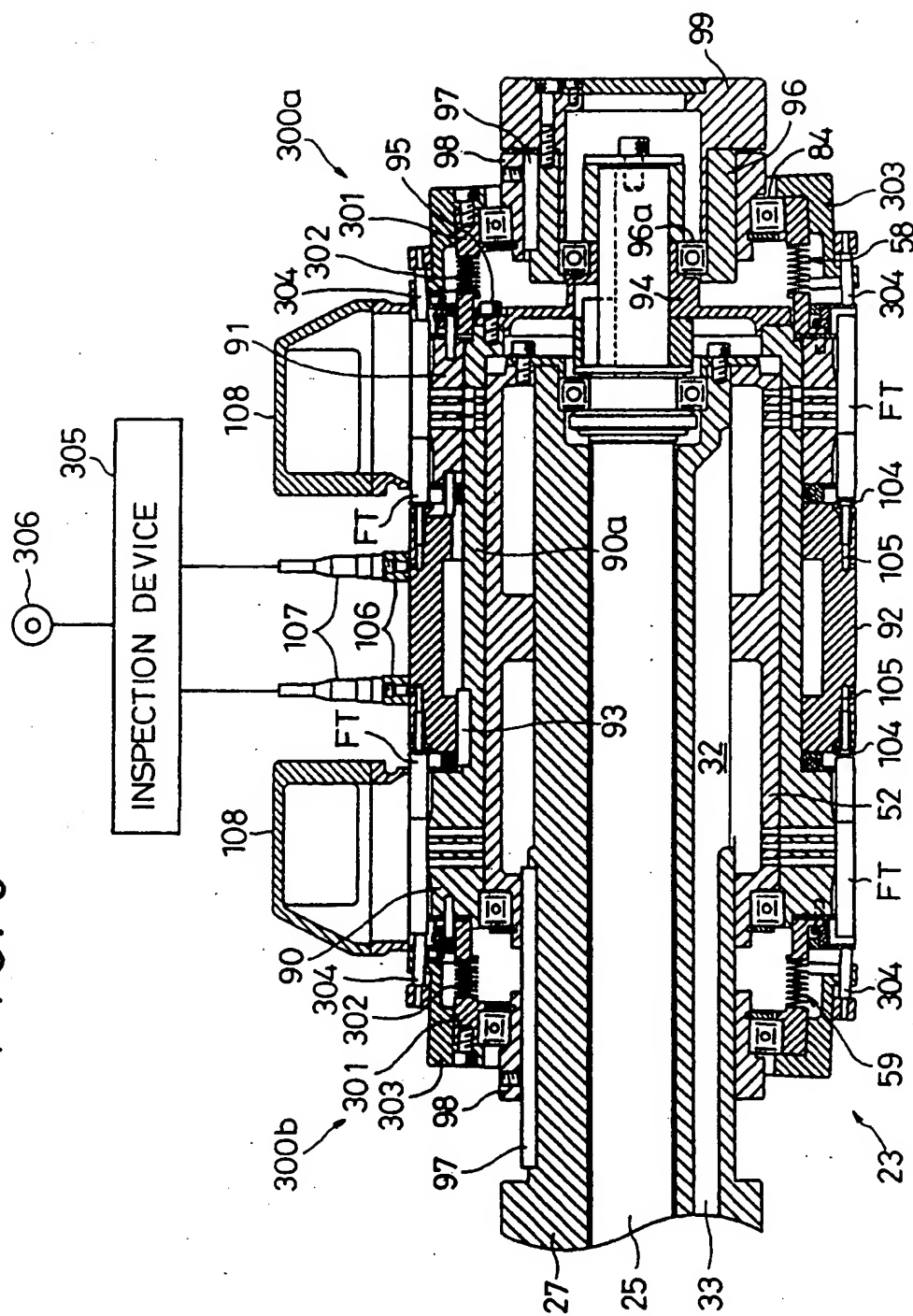


FIG. 6





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 11 0332

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A, D	US-A-4 746 006 (NIXON) * the whole document * ---	1, 2, 10	A24C5/47 A24C5/34 A24C5/32
A	FR-A-2 455 438 (MOLINS LTD) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			A24C A24D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28 SEPTEMBER 1993	Examiner RIEGEL R.E.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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